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*Rom und Romanismus im griechisch-römischen Osten. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Sprache. Bis auf die Zeit Hadrians: Eine Studie.* Von Dr. LUDWIG HAHN. Leipzig: Weicher, 1906. Pp. xvi + 274. M. 8.

While the influence of Greece upon Rome has been made the object of study from all possible sides, that of Rome upon Greece has received comparatively little attention. The author of this study quotes Thumb *Die griechische Sprache im Zeitalter des Hellenismus* (Strassb., 1901), in support of the novelty of his theme, and speaks of the lack of special works on the subject, which has made it necessary for him to rely mainly on primary sources. He hopes especially to inspire further investigation along various lines, and that the collection of genuine Latin words in Greek will be of use to the *Thes. Ling. Lat.* The subject is treated chronologically under five heads: "The Italic Period," "From Pyrrhus to Polybius," "From the Destruction of Corinth to the Battle of Actium," "The Augustan Age," and "The Early Empire (Tiberius-Trajan)." This arrangement leads to some inevitable repetitions, and to a division of topics which one would like to see given an uninterrupted treatment, but it is probably the best one for the purpose which the author has in view, and the book is exceedingly interesting, stimulating, and suggestive. Each chapter contains a brief historical sketch, followed by a consideration of the Latin elements in the writers and in the inscriptions of the period. A very full bibliography is given, with an Index of Greek, Latin, Celtic, and other words.

Even in the earliest period, though here we necessarily deal rather with probability than with established facts, the Roman influence on the language of Magna Graecia was not inconsiderable. Plato (*Ep.* v. 153) had expressed the fear that the speech of the Carthaginians and of the Opici, that is of the Romans, would banish Greek from the West, if the Greeks did not make a united effort to prevent it. Cato made a speech to the Athenians in Latin, through an interpreter, during the war with Antiochus, and Aemilius Paulus spoke in the same language at Amphipolis after Pydna. Legal business in particular required the use of Latin, since the documents concerned were in that language, and the legal terminology did not readily admit of translation, although bilingual copies of the more important documents existed at an early date. In the Greek versions of these the influence of the Latin vocabulary and even of the Latin syntax was so strong, that they were practically Latin expressed in Greek words. The Roman method of dating led to the taking-over into Greek of the terms "Kalendae," "Nonae," and "Idus." The designations of the Roman officials were in part the result of an assimilation with corresponding ones among the Greeks (*στρατηγὸς ὑπατος*), in part translations (*ἀρχιερεὺς*), and in part transcriptions (*δικτάτωρ*). At the close of the

second period the influence of Polybius was very great, both on account of his admiration for the Romans and because of his use of Roman sources. Occasionally he gives an explanation of the meaning of a Roman name, as in the case of Maximus and Transpadanus. Many of the words which he introduced were taken up by later writers and became a permanent part of the language. The influence of Latin syntax is seen, for example, in the omission of the article and in the use of a dative absolute, corresponding to the Latin ablative absolute.

During the third period the Roman system of administration contributed to the Romanizing of the provinces and to the spread of the language among the provincials. At all times the founding of colonies and the extension of citizenship contributed to the same ends, the latter especially under the empire when citizenship was so freely granted. During the same epoch the manumission of slaves, who as freedmen assumed Roman names and eventually aspired to senatorial offices, was an important factor. The influence of the army was especially strong, both when the legions were made up of Roman citizens of Italic birth and later when they were composed of non-Italic citizens, and this influence was perpetuated by the numerous colonies of veterans. It is seen in a striking way in the adoption by the Christians of military metaphors and similes. Hardly less strong was the influence of merchants and traders, especially after the establishment of great commercial centers such as those at Delos and afterward at Corinth, who introduced the Roman coinage and the Roman system of weights and measures into foreign parts. The settlement of large numbers of Romans in the East was attended by the introduction of gladiatorial games and combats with wild beasts, with a new terminology, and such rulers as Herod the Great Romanized the dependent provinces at an early date. Caesar's reform of the calendar led to the further extension of the Roman method of measuring time, as superior to those in use among the natives. Finally the Roman religion had its effect and in particular the cult of the emperors.

The Romanization of the East was less rapid and less complete than that of the West, both because of the greater efforts exerted by the Romans in the West, and because of the strong though passive resistance of the oriental nations; yet the effect of the influences which have been mentioned was slow but sure. The influence on the colloquial language, since the common people were brought into close touch with the soldiers, traders, and the like, must have been greater even than that which appears in writers like Polybius, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Diodorus, and Plutarch, and in the official inscriptions; but in the absence of documents this can only be inferred. As the writer suggests, an extension of the investigation to the time of Justinian, and an examination into the gradual dying-out of Romanism, would be most interesting.

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